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YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

AU221530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] On 22 September a delegation led by Comrade Georgi Yordanov departed for Moscow, where it will take part in the Days of Bulgarian Culture in the USSR, which open on 23 September.

MLADENOV MEETS PRC FOREIGN MINISTER IN NEW YORK

AU221939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] On 22 September Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, who leads the Bulgarian delegation to the 41st UN General Assembly session, met in New York Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, and had a talk with him.

The two ministers discussed the interstate Bulgarian-Chinese relations, and noted that recently they positively developed and expanded, especially in trade-economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation. They expressed the willingness of the two countries to continue this process in the future. Some international issues of mutual interest were also discussed. Concern was expressed over protecting world peace and achieving disarmament. Questions pertaining to the situation in Asia were also discussed, more specifically in the light of the USSR peace initiatives presented in Vladivostok by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting took place in a friendly and business like atmosphere.

LEADERS AT SOFIA INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR MEETING

AU161903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] By tradition the regular session of the UN General Assembly opens on the third Tuesday of September every year. This Tuesday is also notable for another reason, because it is being marked by world public opinion as the International Day of Peace. In a festive meeting on this occasion, the society of Sofia expressed its own attitude and that of the entire Bulgarian people toward the noble aims and initiatives pursued during the Year of Peace. The meeting was attended by Comrades Milko Balev and Petur Mladenov; Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Committee for Defense of Peace; and leaders of social, political, and mass organizations, artistic unions, and religious societies. The meeting was organized by the Bulgarian National Coordinating Committee for the International Year of Peace. Petur Mladenov, the chairman of the committee, made a speech. [passage omitted]

Mladenov Speaks

AU161811 Sofia BTA in English 1555 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA) -- "We must act immediately in order to stop the fire of war from engulfing our planet," said Mr Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria, at an official meeting marking the International Year of Peace. He noted that the countries' peace and security cannot be guaranteed by military means. "The current realities require us to look at our world in a different way, to adopt a qualitatively new political approach to the issues of war and peace.

"The new political thinking is not a passive philosophy of mutual survival. It means active efforts in the name of peace, a true responsibility for the adoption of practical measures leading to disarmament and not mere declarations," the Bulgarian foreign minister said.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that the extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing is the great event of the day which proves the seriousness and sincerity of the Soviet nuclear disarmament program and foreign policy aimed at achieving peace and cooperation. The speaker said that this action proves the Soviet Union's willingness to work for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

The chief of the Bulgarian diplomacy spoke about the readiness demonstrated by the U.S.S.R. to reach a reasonable compromise at the Geneva negotiations, about a number of other initiatives proposed by the Warsaw Treaty member-states which correspond to the interests of the peoples of the world. In this connection he expressed regret over the fact that the peace initiatives of the socialist community are being rejected offhandedly by the ruling circles of the U.S. and of some of its allies, who are often presenting these initiatives as propaganda moves and as being only to the advantage of the "Soviet bloc". "It is quite true that the socialist countries are propagating peace and that their proposals are taking into consideration their own interests. However, these proposals are taking into consideration the interests of the other countries to the very same degree since they are based on the principles of equality and equal security," Mr Petur Mladenov said.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stressed on the role of the U.N. as an unique international instrument of peace, on the world organization's involvement in the struggle for the aversion of the nuclear holocaust.

In conclusion Mr Petur Mladenov dwelled on Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy, on the country's efforts aimed at consolidating goodneighbor relations and cooperation between all states, and her will to work for peace in the Balkans.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP RECEIVED IN ANGOLA

AU192001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Vasil Tsanov, which is on a visit to Angola at the invitation of the Angolan National Assembly, has been received by Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola and chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor.

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS ARRIVES FOR HOLIDAY

AU230704 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor and president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived last night to spend a holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SOCIOECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU191703 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] In the National Assembly a session was held of the Socioeconomic Development Commission with the participation of the leaderships of the other permanent commissions. The session was chaired by Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Socioeconomic Development Commission. The people's deputies listened to a briefing from Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the progress of the preparations for a draft plan for Bulgaria's socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period. Comrade Ivan Iliev dwelt on the basic premises in the work on the drawing up of the plan for the 1986-90 period, which is to ensure conditions for qualitatively new growth and high dynamism in the development of the economy.

Belcho Belchev, the minister of finance, spoke on the development of the draft state budget for 1987 and the requirements in the drawing up of the financial balances. The compositions of the subcommissions subordinate to the permanent Socioeconomic Development Commission were also confirmed. A plan was also adopted for the work of the permanent Socioeconomic Development Commission until the end of the year.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, took part in the session.

ILIEV SPEAKS AT ECONOMIC GROWTH CONFERENCE

AU201409 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] In Sofia a 2-day national scientific conference is being held on the subject "Economic Growth Under the Conditions of Capitalism and Socialism." Taking part are teaching staff from higher educational establishments, as well as scientific workers from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Greece. Lively discussions were aroused by the two principal papers delivered at the conference, which analyzed the factors providing economic growth under capitalism and socialism.

In his speech, Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, dwelt on certain issues relating to defining the correct criteria for assessing the rates of economic growth and more effectively utilizing material resources.

BULGARLEASING SOCIETY: 'FIRST OF ITS KIND'

AU201400 Sofia BTA in English 1253 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 20 (BTA) -- The Bulgarleasing Economic Society is the first of its kind in this country and the first specialized leasing organization within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The interest in leasing as a flexible, economically efficient and financially advantageous form of foreign economic activity which accelerates techno-scientific progress has proved to be justifiable. Bulgarleasing is making use of the experience gained by Hungary, the first socialist country in which leasing was officially regulated.

The aim of the society is not only international leasing but also home leasing of machines, equipment, transportation vehicles, software, buildings, enterprises and the purchasing and selling of spare parts, instruments and outfits.

Bulgarleasing aids economic organizations in providing them with highly efficient equipment. It helps them find what they need in the international market and draws up contracts on good financial conditions. According to Bulgarian specialists, who are carefully studying world experience, the advantages of leasing are numerous and its prospects very promising, particularly in the fields of export, import and engineering activities. According to them, the specific nature of leasing makes it particularly useful in farming. Bulgaria has already received her first deliveries of enterprises for the production of mayonnaise salads, of apple concentrate and of potato chips. Machinery and equipment are soon to be imported for making some specialized productions within the framework of the agro-industrial union, as well as machinery for the Bulgarian cigarette industry.

More and more economic leaders are becoming convinced of the usefulness of home leasing. Economic corporations and agro-industrial complexes can redirect new or already used equipment to other parts of the country by leasing them out. Until recently an agro-industrial complex did not easily place its specialized equipment at the disposal of another complex for various reasons, even if it did not need it at the moment. Now red-tape barriers can be easily overcome. By introducing the practice of leasing, machinery and its operators can be directed where they are most needed for a certain period and on the payment of the respective fee for the loan of it. The exchange of machinery is of particular importance during drives to step up and improve agriculture.

The aim of Bulgarleasing is to use the free status of leasing, its ability to be in numerous forms and to penetrate into the national economy every where, above all into those spheres where the development of production requires great dynamism and entails taking risks. The self-managing economic organizations set up this year will have every opportunity not only to maintain the traditional trading contracts (sale and trade), but also to get to know and understand the concrete situation and to supply themselves with everything they need. Thus leasing will become yet another accelerator of techno-scientific progress.

WINTER ENERGY SUPPLY: 'NO UNPLEASANT SURPRISES'

AU120601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by Dimitur Sokolov, deputy chairman of the "Energetika" Economic Trust, to Veselka Dinova, representative of the editorial board of RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "Topical Interview: The Power Industry -- We Are Ready for the Winter" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is the newspaper's introduction]

[Excerpts] The summer is still with us, but the autumn and winter will make themselves felt soon. In order to avoid unpleasant surprises, we must be prepared at an early date for this difficult period of the year. The preparations for work during the autumn and winter season were the subject of a conversation between Dimitur Sokolov, deputy chairman of the "Energetika" Economic Trust, and Veselka Dinova, representative of the editorial board. [passage omitted]

[Dinova] Does everything that has been done by the power workers so far mean that the country's energy balance for the forthcoming autumn and winter season is established?

[Sokilov] Yes, it is established. But this does not mean that we will cease the controlled consumption of electric power during this autumn and winter. Practice and accumulated experience have demonstrated that both the good discipline of the population (and, most important, of the industrial enterprises) in keeping with the power and energy limits fixed for them, and the assistance of okrug energy control centers have proved irreplaceable in the thrifty utilization of electric power. [paragraph continues]

The great reserves which are hidden in this method of consumption are evidenced by the fact that, thanks to this method, no enterprise in the country has disrupted its production program due to shortcomings by power workers during the period from November 1985 to the present. [passage omitted]

[Dinova] Do you expect power from the No. 1 1,000-megawatt reactor in Kozloduy?

[Sokolov] The preparations for work during the autumn and winter and the establishment of the energy balance have been completed without counting on the 1,000-megawatt reactor. I think that the energy system should now assist the commissioning operations of the reactor rather than the reverse. All the same, what are we counting on as regards successful operation? -- on the stable operation of our thermal capacities, on the rational utilization of the greater water resources, on the good position of our coal stocks, and, lastly, on controlled conditions of electricity consumption.

[Dinova] Your trust also has obligations to the commodity fund. Will enough briquettes and coal be available for the population?

[Sokolov] This year we have to deliver over 2 million metric tons of coal and briquettes for the population. One cannot say that the requirements have already been met, because we will be filling orders until the end of December. However, the state plan, which the "Energetika" trust is following for the delivery of coal and briquettes, will be fulfilled. Unfortunately, we might have met the needs of the population more quickly, but we had difficulties due to a shortage of rail cars.

[Dinova] Could you sum up the following in a few words: Are the power workers ready for the winter?

[Sokolov] the repairs which have been completed give grounds to expect that we will have no unpleasant surprises this winter.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 7-20 SEPTEMBER

AU202029 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 7 through 20 September reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of an exhibition "40 Years of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" in the National Historical Museum in Sofia. (1930 GMT 15 September) Yordanov also chaired a plenary session of the Committee for Culture in Sofia. (1730 GMT 19 September)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the above plenary session of the Committee for Culture in Sofia. (1730 GMT 19 September)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front, attended a festive tattoo in the town of Kozloduy to mark the 40th anniversary of the brigadeer movement and also presented awards to the okrug komsomol organization and individuals for their contributions to the brigadeer movement. (1730 GMT 20 September)

REAGAN UN SPEECH SEEN AS 'NOT VERY CONVINCING'

LD222059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] A general discussion opened today at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. U.S. President Ronald Reagan took part in the session. Here is a report from New York correspondent Vladimir Solecky:

[Solecky] U.S. President Reagan ended his speech here in the UN General Assembly hall a short while ago. In the introduction Ronald Reagan rather vaguely promised further support to the UN. This did not sound very convincing when we remember the current attempts of a considerable part of the U.S. Congress to withhold further installments of the obligatory financial contribution of the United States to the international organization.

Then the U.S. President spoke quite extensively about U.S.-Soviet relations and mentioned the results of the Geneva meeting where the representatives of the two superpowers agreed that it was necessary to make progress in the reduction of military arsenals.

When he started to explain how the U.S. side imagined the next stage of these talks, President Reagan tried to accuse the USSR, in connection with the case of the U.S. correspondent Daniloff, of a serious violation of the norms of international behavior although it is obvious that the current deteriorated atmosphere in mutual relations was caused primarily by U.S. attempts to accuse the personnel of the Soviet UN mission of spying, as was manifested by the arrest of Gennadiy Zakharov, a member of the staff of the UN scientific agency.

In his speech President Reagan explained some U.S. proposals for further talks on nuclear arms reduction and yet again he tried to present his program for the development of new space weapons as a strategic defense initiative. He also tried to evade the world public's general request for a complete nuclear test ban by employing various manuevers about the gradual limitation of the U.S. nuclear tests that depends on the talks about nuclear arms reduction.

Also, in those parts of his speech where he concentrated on the so-called regional hotbeds of tension in the world, economic problems and the issue of human rights, he basically repeated the well-known rhetoric about the superiority of the U.S. concept of freedom and democracy.

Described as 'Star Wars' Ploy

LD231011 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The United Nations -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has addressed the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. He declared that he was studying carefully the personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev, the leading Soviet representative, handed to him by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Ronald Reagan went on to speak in favor of the reduction of the number of strategic offensive weapoons but under conditions disadvantageous to the Soviet side.

His proposal to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union, which would enable the deployment of individual elements of the U.S. program for the militarization of space in 1994 at the earliest, should be understood as a maneuver aimed at countering the growing protests of the world public against Washington's plans for the so-called star wars. Ronald Reagan also refused again to react positively to the Soviet nuclear moratorium.

CHNOUPEK MEETS MALMIERCA, WU XUEQIAN AT UN

LD222222 Prague CTK in English 2036 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] New York Sept 22 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

His talks with the Cuban minister centered on the U.N. General Assembly session on Namibia, with both ministers voicing support to the struggle for Namibian independence waged by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

During their debate later in the day, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian agreed the Czechoslovak-Chinese relations were developing successfully and stressed both sides' commitment to continue their expansion.

Czechoslovakia and China seek to strengthen world peace and security and boost international cooperation, the ministers emphasized.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SLYUNKOV-LED USSR DELEGATION

Indra Receives Delegation

LD222012 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 22 (CTK) -- Member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra received here today a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation, led by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Nikolay Slyunkov, arrived in Prague earlier today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

Alois Indra stressed on this occasion that Czechoslovakia fully supports all peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union since they are in harmony with the interests of the Czechoslovak people.

He highly appreciated the Czechoslovak-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation.

Speaking of the latest extension of the Soviet Moratorium on nuclear explosions, Soviet representative Nikolay Slyunkov recalled that the U.S. side has not yet positively responded to it as well as to other Soviet disarmament proposals.

He further highly appreciated Czechoslovakia's support for the Soviet peace proposals.

Tours Prague, Lays Wreaths

LD221309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee, paid homage at noon today to the memory of the unknown warrior. They laid wreaths at his tomb in the national memorial on the Zizkov Hill in Prague to the accompaniment of the March of Fallen Revolutionaries and with military honors. Afterward the Supreme Soviet deputies placed flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald, an outstanding representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement. In the Soviet Heroes Hall they paid homage to the memory of the members of the Soviet Army who fell in the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The guests also toured the vaults containing the remains of the founding members of the CPCZ and outstanding figures of the communist and workers movement, and signed a VIP book.

Indra Hosts Banquet

LD222254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Alois Indra gave a gala dinner in Prague tonight in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Present at the dinner were Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council; Josef Korcak, Czech premier; Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; and Marie Kabrhelova, secretariat member of the party Central Committee, and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life.

Slyunkov Decorates Indra

LD222249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which arrived today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia was received by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

In a cordial, comradely conversation he stressed that our party and the entire society endorse the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which has also been confirmed by the course and the results of the 17th CPCZ Congress which adopted the program of speeding up social and economic development. When talking about the tasks of the 8th 5-Year Plan he said that their fulfillment requires principled change in the thinking process, which has not been achieved so far.

Comrade Alois Indra went on to point to the role of deputies of our highest representative body in deepening socialist democracy, control of executive organs, and improvement of legal system. He also mentioned the role of the Federal Assembly in conducting Czechoslovak foreign policy and he stressed the significance of more efficient and better condinated cooperation of the parliaments of the socialist countries. As Comrade Alois Indra said, Czechoslovakia fully supports all the peace initiatives and proposals of the USSR inasmuch as they are in harmony with the most intrinsic interests of our people. He also positively assessed Czechoslovak-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation for whose development basic impulses are being represented by the talks and meetings of the highest representatives of the two countries -- Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Nikolay Slyunkov, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, spoke at the meeting about implementing the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress which openly pointed to shortcomings in various walks of social life. At the moment, the Soviet Communists, state organs, soviets and social organizations exert every effort at eliminating these shortcomings and renewing the dynamism of the national economy. What is involved is fundamental reconstruction of the economic and social mechanism during which it is necessary to overcome the prevailing bureaucracy, formalism and old backward way of thinking. The CPSU attaches great significance to direct participation of the working people in the managerial role of the soviets. Our constructive work, Comrade Nikolay Slyunkov stressed, can bring success only if peace is preserved. Soviet foreign policy is directed toward its own strengthening, averting th threat of war, halting the arms race, and gradual disarmament. As the head of the Soviet delegation said further, the USSR highly praises the active and dynamic share of Czechoslovakia in the development of cooperation of the countries of the socialist community and appreciates Czechoslovak support to the Soviet peace initiatives.

In conclusion, Nikolay Slyunkov presented Alois Indra with a commemorative medal of the Supreme Soviet.

USSR'S SILAYEV VISITS BRNO ENGINEERING FAIR

AU181327 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Brno (CTK) -- A Soviet delegation led by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is in the CSSR to participate in the 10th session of plenipotentiaries of the CSSR and USSR governments for implementing the "Program of Cooperation in the Development of the CSSR Nuclear Power Industry Up to the Year 1990" and in a session on the further development of cooperation in engineering between the two countries, attended the opening of the 28th Brno International Engineering Fair yesterday. The Soviet delegation was accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present. At the fair, the delegation was cordially welcomed by Frantisek Langer, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign trade. The delegation familiarized itself primarily with those expositions, the main subject of which is computerization in engineering. The Soviet delegation left Brno the same day for Prague.

TALKS HELD WITH MOROCCAN PARTY OFFICIALS

LD192109 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 19 (CTK) -- Representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party resolutely condemned today the latest U.S. effort to revive the Camp David accords.

General Secretary of the Moroccan party Ali Yata and member of the Central Committee and head of a department of the Czechoslovak party Michal Stefanak said this effort was part of the strategic aims of international imperialism, Zionism and racism which is essentially directed at weakening the national liberation movement and preventing a just solution to the Middle East crisis in the interest of peace and justified ambitions of the nations of this area.

Ali Yata and Michal Stefanak stressed the importance of united action by all Arab patriotic and progressive forces on the joint platform of struggle against the aggressive plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction and proposed the formation of a preparatory committee to call an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party voiced the wish to continue extending mutual cooperation in the interest of the joint struggle for peace and socialism.

COLOTKA RECEIVES SYRIAN DEPUTY PREMIER YASIN

LD201311 Prague CTK in English 1208 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Bratislava Sept 20 (CTK) -- Visiting Syrian Deputy Premier in charge of economic affairs Salim Yasin was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka here today.

They discussed their countries' economic and social development and prospects of further cooperation. They stated that Czechoslovak-Syrian relations are developing in all spheres, and agreed that the two countries had identical views on averting the threat of nuclear war and on a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

BILAK RETURNS HOME FROM WEEK-LONG VISIT TO DPRK

LD201514 Prague CTK in English 1401 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak returned home today from a week-long official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During a stop-over in Moscow on his way home, Vasil Bilak met with Soviet Communist Party Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Yegor Ligachev earlier today.

The two officials pointed out the strengthening unity of the socialist countries and their resolve to multiply joint efforts aimed at carrying out the program of liquidating nuclear weapons. They stressed that a major contribution to this end is the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, in effect for more than a year.

Vasil Bilak and Yegor Ligachev also discussed topical questions of the struggle for peace and international security, stressing in this context the great political significance of the arguments put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in his interview for RUDE PRAVO.

DPRK Coverage of Visit

For North Korean media coverage of the visit of CPCZ Politburo member Vasil Bilak to North Korea, including his meeting with North Korean President Kim Il-song, see the North Korea section of the 17 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN, INDIA

LD201201 Prague CTK in English 1112 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 20 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Central Committee Member Michal Stefanak left here today for a visit to Japan and India.

The Czechoslovakia delegation will hold talks on cooperation with representatives of the Communist Party of Japan, the Socialist Party of Japan, the communist Party of India, the Indian National Congress (I) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

STROUGAL SPEAKS TO PRESS AT BRNO TRADE FAIR

LD202047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister, visited the 28th International Engineering Trade Fair in Brno today. Accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, Svatopluk Potac, and Miroslav Toman, federal vice premiers, and other officials, Comrade Strougal, along with Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, toured the stands of both Czechoslovak and foreign exhibitors. Lubos Lidicky, our reporter, reports on his visit: [passage omitted]

At the end of today's visit to the 28th International Engineering Trade Fair in Brno, Comrade Lubomir Strougal gave an interview to representatives of Czechoslovak media. Asked if he was satisfied with the progress made by Czechoslovak engineering during the past year, he said:

[Begin Strougal recording] Regarding satisfaction, I believe that one always has to have certain criteria, and these criteria are undoubtedly comparisons with world competitors, with those specific companies that occupy a certain top level position. I believe that there is a different level here. The program in general has been visible but we cannot be satisfied in certain branches. Although I do not want to succumb to pessimism or nervousness, I believe that there is a need to step up the pace.

This means that one has to answer the reasons why the activity to innovate, why, I would say, technological modernization of the manufacturing base and the overall performance and quality of products are not going ahead in all branches as rapidly as the world demands -- as we set for ourselves at the 17th congress. We have to seek answers to these reasons. We cannot seek them merely in certain segments of management; we cannot seek them merely in the subjective factor, although it contains them as well, for we have to seek them also in the system. Truly, perhaps the fundamental answer is the rebuilding of management, gradually and deliberately, but at the same time not slowly and with delays. It should tackle the causes of, I would say, material incentives, incentives for teams in enterprises, working teams, as well as individuals, not merely from the viewpoint of, I would say, personal incentives but also from the viewpoint of incentives for the enterprise, from the viewpoint of modernization, retooling, and one's own social program and one's own social development. [end recording]

Asked what were the concrete notions about some future avenues that would lead to a faster and more intensive pace, Comrade Strougal said:

[Begin Strougal recording] We have been considering such specific avenues for some time now, not just at the present time, and certain steps already have been taken. The 17th congress signaled certain other steps and we are now endeavoring to concretize them and shall discuss them in the foreseeable future. But these are not final steps. I believe that fundamental reconstruction is the question of experience, the question recognizing complex causes. I do not think that we shall be tackling only partial issues, for we shall be tackling certain fundamental issues, but not in their entire complex. Naturally, it is truly necessary to ponder and realize along with working teams, lower segments, and central authorities that we have, I would say, failed to cope with the new stage of a very rapid innovation cycle, failed to cope at a certain stage and have stayed behind. The electronics industry demonstrates this to us very distinctly, not only today. Our lagging behind still manifests itself, and naturally, the electronic industry and other parts of the scientific and technological cooperation program raise issues, and in order to tackle them successfully we have to create the necessary material, scientific, technological, as well as personal conditions. [end recording]

Are you satisfied with the existing direct ties between enterprises, was the last question put to the federal prime minister.

[Begin Strougal recording] I am not at all satisfied. We are absolutely at the beginning. We are beginning to gather experience. We have made decisions on the issue, decisions which I believe are tackling questions we are aware of today. Today we already know, after the experiences of the past few months, that new issues, new problems are arising. It is necessary to tackle these issues and apparently new ones will arise, which obviously will be discussed, so to speak, at the highest level and by the highest political and state authorities this year. I believe that precisely these issues -- which I would like to term a gradual creation of a socialist market within the CEMA community -- these are the basic issues that are influencing structural changes, scientific and technological progress, the implementation of the comprehensive program, and finally, what we call the world level is not merely getting closer to this world top, but in certain respects to be really at the top. I believe we have in Czechoslovakia both objective and subjective prerequisites for this. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY LIETZ TO MUNICH

LD222039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Munich, 22 Sep (ADN) -- Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuff, met in Munich on Monday with Ignaz Kiechle, the FRG federal minister for food, agriculture, and forestry, for an official talk. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction to be able to continue the fruitful talks about cooperation in the agricultural sector which began during the visit by Minister Kiechle to the GDR 2 months ago. The ministers agreed on the start of scientific-technological cooperation in the areas of the preservation and improvement of soil fertility, the cultivation and planting of protein feed, the use of modern cell propagation and of genetic transfer in crop cultivation, as well as combating new types of damage to forests. They also agreed to begin in 1987 the exchange of students in practical agricultural training.

The talk was attended by Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG.

At a subsequent press conference, Minister Kiechle said the exchange of views had been immensely intensive. It would be continued in order to also make in the area of agricultural policy a contribution to good-neighborly cooperation between the two German states. He emphasized that in GDR agricultural research, considerable progress had been achieved in areas that are also important for the Federal Republic. The subjects of scientific-technological cooperation were chosen to ensure that both states would profit. Minister Lietz said he agreed with the assessment of the talk by Minister Kiechle. It was possible to reach quick and positive agreement on all issues dealt with. Good cooperation was doubtlessly useful and also was in the interest of the farmers of the two states.

During a joint dinner, Minister Kiechle referred to the cooperation as a contribution which the two German states are making toward the stability and safeguarding of peace in Europe. He hoped that the agreements concluded during the meetings would be emulated also in other areas and that an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation and an environmental agreement would be concluded soon. The minister of agriculture congratulated the GDR on having again succeeded in achieving a record harvest this year despite some difficult weather conditions.

Minister Lietz expressed thanks for the opportuinity offered him to familiarize himself with the experiences of the Federal Republic's agriculture and food industry. Good relations between the two German states on the basis of equality and the principles of international law were an important guarantee to ensure that never again would war emanate from German soil. The development of the exchange of experiences in important areas such as science and technology, industry, and agriculture could contribute to a relationship of confidence between them and thus to the realization of the principles for relations between the European states agreed upon in Helsinki.

The GDR minister visited the Fraunhofer institute for food technology and packaging in Munich this afternoon.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD221212 Budapest MTI in English 1115 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 22 (MTI) — On invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Central Control Commission, a delegation headed by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the party Control Commission operating alongside the Central Committee arrived in Hungary Monday. Mikhail Solomentsev is accompanied by Jonas Lukauskas, chairman of the party Control Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, and Mikhail Zhergev, chairman of the party Control Commission of the Kuybishev Country Party Committee.

The delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control Commission of the HSWP, and by Imre Somogyi, secretary of the Central Control Commission. Present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the USSR to Hungary.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ENDS TALKS

LD211916 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) — Ivan Delchev, deputy president of the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, held talks in Budapest with Hungarian State Secretary of Industry Imre Szabo from September 18 to 20. The parties surveyed achievements in industrial cooperation, and set further tasks in iron metallurgy, radio technology, electronics, computer engineering, the production of bio-technological machinery, and the road vehicle industry. Ivan Delchev, who had visited Hungary at the head of a delegation, left Budapest on Sunday.

VARKONYI MEETS INDIAN COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

LD230706 Budapest MTI in English 0618 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 23 (MTI) — Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation to the 41st UN General Assembly session, has met Siv Shankar, Indian minister of foreign affairs, in New York.

The minister spoke with satisfaction about the comprehensive development of traditionally friendly relations between the two countries, and stated that there were further possibilities for expanding cooperation, mainly in the economic field.

Peter Varkonyi appreciated India's constructive activity at the Harare summit of non-aligned countries, and its active part in the promotion of disarmament and international security.

In New York Peter Varkonyi has also held talks with Willy de Clerq, member of the Commission of the European Economic Community in charge of external affairs, on the relations between Hungary and the EEC.

MTI ASSESSES STOCKHOLOM CONFERENCE SUCCESS

LD221627 Budapest MTI in English 1526 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 22 (MTI) -- The Stockholm Conference and the U.S. -Soviet foreign ministerial talks ended with greater success than could have been expected on Friday, says the foreign political commentator of the MTI Hungarian news agency.

He points out, in Stockholm a bilateral, mutual and realistic compromise made it possible -- after seven years, i.e. for the first time since the signing in Vienna of the SALT-2 agreement -- to sign a major East-West military confidence-building agreement. Among other things, progress has been made in the seemingly most difficult question of every future disarmament agreement, namely the control of prescribed measures, which is a good omen.

Another promising result, substantive talks were held in the Washington foreign ministerial meeting, and new disarmament concepts were discussed. Therefore, a new summit meeting perhaps seems within reach. To this end, however, it is indispensable that the constructive approach which brought success in Stockholm be mutual in wanting a U.S. -Soviet disarmament agreement, too.

LAZAR, OTHERS MEET OUTGOING AFGHAN ENVOY

LD192150 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of Parliament, have met in farewell visits Jeelani Bakhtari, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Hungary, who has left his post.

LAZAR, MAROTHY, MARJAI ATTEND COOPERATIVES MEETING

LD222313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The government considers the development of the cooperative movement to be very important and it supports the organization's endeavors for renewal. This, among other things has been discussed at the meeting of representatives of the government and the cooperative movement. Attending the consultation in Parliament Building were Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy and Jozef Marjai, as well as the chairmen of OKISZ [National Council of Industrial Cooperatives], and TOT [National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives]. Prior to the cooperatives' approachng congress, the movement's situation was reviewed. It was established that amidst the more difficult conditions, the cooperatives have achieved noteworthy results in the development of production, and they have a significant role in the sphere of the population's supplies.

BRIEFS

HEALTH DELEGATION RETURNS -- Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- The Hungarian delegation, which had attended the 36th session of the European Regional Committee of the World Health Organization in Copenhagen from September 15 to 20 under the leadership of Dr Imre Hutas, state secretary of health, returned to Budapest on Sunday. Dr Imre Hutas and Dr Jo Eric Asvall, director of the WHO European regional committee, signed a work plan of the Ministry of Health of the Hungarian People's Republic and the WHO European regional office which includes the cooperation of more than 20 Hungarian institutes with WHO. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 21 Sep 86 LD]

TRANSPORT TALKS WITH PRC -- Budapest, September 22 (MTI) -- On invitation of Hungarian Minister of Transport Lajos Urban, a transport delegation from China headed by Deputy Minister of Transport Wang Ang visited Hungary September 14th to 22nd. The talks covered transport relations between the two countries, particularly regarding opportunities for developing the infrastructures. They concluded that the two sides would assist in the evolvement of technological and scientific cooperation based on mutual advantage. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1132 GMT 22 Sep 86 LD]

AGRICULTURAL TALKS WITH ITALY -- Budapest, September 22 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Agricultural Commission of the Hungarian National Assembly, headed by Chairman Laszlo Cselotei, held talks in Italy from September 15 to 20. Returning an earlier visit by the Agricultural Commission of the Italian House of Representatives, the delegation conferred with members of the agricultural commissions of the two houses of the Italian parliament and leaders of certain agricultural organizations on mutually utilizable experiences in the development of agricultural production. The delegates were received by Nilde Jotti, president of the House of Representatives, and Ministers Fabio Fabbri of the Common Market and Filippo Pandolfi of Agriculture. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1534 GMT 22 Sep 86 LD]

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR AWARDED -- Budapest, September 22 (MTI) -- In recognition for his successful work in advancing Hungarian-Bulgarian relations the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Hungary with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic. The decoration was presented Monday by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2424 GMT 22 Sep 86 LD]

ORZECHOWSKI STATEMENT ON AIMS AT UNGA SESSION

LD191331 Warsaw PAP in English 1548 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 18 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski who leads the Polish delegation for the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly has made the following statement for PAP:

The 41st U.N. General Assembly session which started on Sept. 16, is a significant international event. It is being held in the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations. The year has been marked by significant initiatives and disarmament steps taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist states, and also by intensified activeness of the non-aligned states to prevent the danger of a nuclear war, to preserve peace and international security.

The session draws the world attention to these priority issues of war and peace, international security and to the burning problems of economic and social development.

In tune with this country's long-standing commitment and significance attached by Poland to the world organization, the Polish delegation wants to focus its actions on the entirety of issues related to international security and disarmament, and in particular, to preventing the danger of a nuclear conflict.

It is an urgent postulate on the part of the whole international community today to issue a total ban on nuclear tests and to decisively halt the arms race in space. It was with this goal in mind, as it is known, that General Wojciech Jaruzelski put forth the initiative last year to study the consequences of militarization of outer space.

The main, common initiative by socialist states at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly is the initiative to create a universal system of international security which would take account of all currently existing dimensions -- the military, political, economic and humanitarian one. This idea corresponds to broadest perceived interests of all states.

At the 41st session the Polish delegation will continue to develop the initiatives presented by Poland at last year's jubilee session. Apart from the said initiative to study the consequences of militarization of outer space they concern studies on debt and development, free flow of experiences, licences and know-how serving environmental protection.

Our activeness at the U.N. aims at confirming Poland's positive role in the United Nations and strengthening this country's international position.

An important portion of the session work will focus on regional conflicts, including the issue of the south of Africa, Namibia's independence in particular. The Namibian issue will be discussed at a special session timed to coincide with the 41st session of the General Assembly. Poland, being at one with the Namibian people's striving for independence, will firmly come out at this session for condemnation of the racist regime of the RSA, for it being forced by the international community to grant independence to Namibia.

Orzechowski Begins Talks, Meetings

LD192349 Warsaw PAP in English 1945 GMT 19 Sep 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Sept. 19 -- Chairman of the Polish delegation to the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, started a series of talks and meetings here today.

During a talk with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the two discussed current international problems and Poland's cooperation with the U.N. The meeting showed the convergence of views in the assessment of the international situation and mutual interest displayed by the two sides for the 41st session of the General Assembly to focus on the most important problems of the modern world, namely, the consolidation of peace and security, disarmament and development of international cooperation.

The U.N. secretary general approved of the efforts made in Poland in favour of national agreement and stressed Poland's significant contribution to the U.N. work. The meeting confirmed the will of the sides to continue fruitful dialogue, in which meetings between Javier Perez de Cuellar and Wojciech Jaruzelski were of particular significance. The U.N. secretary general conveyed greetings for the president of the Council of State.

Also today, Minister Marian Orzechowski met with president of the General Assembly, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh Humayun Rashid Chowdhury. The two discussed problems of the present session and the state and prospects of the cooperation between the two countries.

PAP ON 'OPTIMISTIC' MOOD AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD200626 Warsaw PAP in English 0100 GMT 20 Sep 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, Sept. 19/20 -- Participants in the Stockholm Conference on the Confidence-Building Measures and Security in Europe failed to reach agreement on the fixed date. Nonetheless, the conference is close to attaining its goal. Both on the Thursday night and throughout the "Long Friday" agreement or a near agreement was reached on majority of the hitherto disputed issues. During the sessions of heads of delegations debating on Friday, who were chaired by Poland's Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, analysis of the process of negotiations was carried out and it was stated that extensive parts of the document were ready for adoption.

In spite of the conference failure to stick to the agreed date, moods at the conference are optimistic. After 31 months of debates the delay is not that great and was caused by new significant proposals and agreements reached in the final phase of the work. The success of the conference will constitute the biggest event on disarmament platform since SALT-II Treaty. Although the system of confidence-building measures and security created during the conference produces no direct disarmament effects it will diminish the risk of an unexpected outbreak of an armed conflict in Europe.

STOCKHOLM FINAL DOCUMENT 'VERY GOOD NEWS'

LD212255 Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 21 Sep 86

[By Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 21 -- The adoption of the Stockholm Conference final document by delegations of 35 states is very good news for our entire continent and, undoubtedly, for the rest of the world.

This is the first East-West agreement in the field of military security since the signing of SALT-2 in June 1979. If one takes into account the growing tension in such a delicate plane like this, the success of the first stage of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe should give strong impulse to the East-West disarmament dialogue. The final document of the Stockholm Conference is a result of not easily achieved compromise which reconciliates very different interests of states belonging to opposing military and political systems, and neutral and non-aligned states.

The achievement is still greatest as these concessions were made in the most delicate sphere which the military security is. They were achieved mostly due to a bold decision of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty to follow new roads leading towards the strengthening of European security.

A few years, or even months, ago, it was hard to think that such extensive restrictive and inspecting means of information, including air ones, would be obligatory with regard to military activities carried out between the Atlantic and the Ural mountains.

The adopted means move the multilateral CSCE process in the military field much forward in relation to what was achieved in this sphere in the Helsinki Final Act. Thus, the Stockholm document creates a favourable climate for another meeting of representatives of states participating in the CSCE to start in Vienna in November. On a broader scale of East-West relations, including those among the superpowers, the Stockholm success testifies to the fact that even the most difficult military agreements can be achieved, provided the sides are led by political goodwill. This permits to state, that nobody lost in Stockholm, but all gained.

GWIAZDA INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH PRC

AU221145 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20-21 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, by Tamasz Bartoszewicz: "Of Benefit to Us and Our Partners"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Excerpts] W. Jaruzelski's forthcoming visit to the socialist states of the Far East has intensified public interest in Poland's economic relations with these states. In view of this, a RZECZPOSPOLITA journalist turned to Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, with a number of questions on the subject. [passage omitted]

[Bartoszewicz] Let us move on to the final stage of General W. Jaruzelski's trip. In view of its economic capacity and the size of its population, there is little doubt that the PRC is our most important partner in this part of the world.

[Gwiazda] Indeed. The PRC is our largest partner and a very interesting one. The rapid increase in trade with China during recent years provides confirmation of this. The trade protocol for the current year envisages the value of our trade with China reaching 1.5 billion Swiss francs (our trade with China is expressed in this currency). Independently of trade covered by the protocol we are embarking on actions designed to increase trade by way of compensatory and barter transactions. All these developments mean there is a real possibility that during the current 5-year period our trade with China will attain a level that is considerably higher than that envisaged by the trade agreement for the years 1986-90 signed last year.

[Bartoszewicz] How can this expansion of economic relations with the PRC be explained?

[Gwiazda] The economies of our two states complement each other. This means that trade and economic cooperation can bring mutual advantages. It is obvious that initiatives at the ministry and enterprise levels are essential if we are to reap these benefits, initiatives of this kind are being undertaken by both sides. Apart from cooperation in the coal mining field, which is already well underway, the Polish side is also ready to embark on forms of cooperation that would permit joint production with the PRC, production that would be based on Polish technical plans and assistance in production technology. We also see there being possibilities for us to engage in cooperation in shipbuilding, the production of machinery for use in the building and road construction industries, the chemical industry, and in the extraction of non-ferrous metal ores. We believe that cooperation in the engine construction industry could be interesting.

An important element in the further expansion of trade in possible Polish participation in modernizing industrial polants in the PRC, including the modernization of plants that were supplied by Poland during the fifties and seventies. The modern technology, experienced cadres, and technological methods that we have at our disposal in many fields can guarantee a high standard of performance. This also applies to the supply of complete plants for the chemical and food industries, light industry, and for use in many other fields.

For our part, we are interested in benefiting from Chinese scientific and technological achievements, importing supplies for our industry, and the growing range of goods offered by the Chinese electronics industry. We value the reliability of our Chinese partners and the high quality of their products.

[Bartoszewicz] Is it not true to say that the proverbial "bottle-neck" in our economic relations with the PRC is the large geographical distance separating us and the attendant transportation problems?

[Gwiazda] The Polish-Chinese shipping association Chipolbrok exists to solve this problem. It has been supplying the needs created by trade between our states for more than 35 years, and, in addition, it also plays a significant role in trade between the PRC and certain other socialist states in Europe.

To sum up, we have a lot to offer each other as trading partners, and the holding of talks at the very highest level ought to promote cooperation in every area.

BARYLA, GDR'S DOHLUS DISCUSS BORDER COOPERATION

LD200359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The improvement of partnership cooperation between intra-voivodship and regional party organizations of the Polish and GDR border regions was the subject of a seminar organized in Cottbus today. The main threads of the discussion concerned the fulfillment of arrangements made by both parties' leaders and which were approved in Warsaw last year, bringing to life the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and the 11th SED Congress; and also concerned an exchange of experiences. In a letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker, seminar participants presented the results of cooperation in the border regions. The proceedings were conducted on the GDR side by Horst Dohlus, and on the Polish side by Jozef Baryla.

KPN LEADER SEES CHANCE OF POLITICAL DIALOGUE

LD221920 Hamburg DPA in German 1737 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep (DPA) — The chief of the national-patriotic, conservative group Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), Leszek Moczulski, sees certain chances for dialogue in Poland after the release of the political prisoners. One week after his release from prison, Moczulski said on Monday in Warsaw at a press conference in his flat that the present situation makes it possible "to face up to this possibility, which should not be excluded, seriously and with responsibility."

His KPN organization, founded in September 1979, is ready for dialogue with all independent political forces — both in the government camp and in the ranks of the opposition. Moczulski quoted six points which in his view are necessary preconditions for the dialogue.

The following would have to be guaranteed: Equal rights and duties for all citizens, irrespective of their ideology and political conviction; the freedom to act acording to one's own convictions not only in private but also in the institutions of public life; the freedom to be able to distribute views also by technical means; the freedom of association in independent organizations as well as the freedom to elect one's own representatives of the state by means of free elections. In addition, the independence of the Polish state from foreign decisions must be included.

The historican Moczulski has been in prison since August 1980 with only short breaks. Most recently he was sentnced to 4 years imprisonment last April for taking a leading part in an illegal organization. He has never denied that he respects Poland's constitutional order but that his organization wants to change it in the long term. He said that his organization has support among youth and the workers.

DRAFT RESISTOR CONTINUES HUNGER STRIKE

AU221330 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, sept 22 (AFP) -- A jailed Polish pacifist on hunger strike since last Tuesday will refuse food and drink until Polish authorities release him from prison, a fellow pacifist told a news conference here Monday. Wojciech Jankowski, 22, an elementary school teacher imprisoned for refusing military service, is on hunger strike at Wejherowo, northern Poland, said Jacek Czaputowicz, a leader of the Liberty and Peace movement. The pacifist movement is close to the outlawed Solidarity trade union and known by its initials in Polish as the WIP.

Mr Czaputowicz, himself released from prison under the recent Polish amnesty, said that the WIP would believe that the amnesty was more than a propaganda move if Mr Jankowski and Jaroslaw Nakielski were released. He said Mr Nakielski, 23, was jailed September 15 when he surfaced to apply for amnesty. He had been on the run since he escaped from a mental hospital to which he had been sent in April, reportedly for his activities as a pacifist and student leader. The WIP leader said his group wanted Polish authorities to offer option to military service "as called for by Polish law."

A spokesman for the committee for social self-defence, the KOR, announced the opening of a fund to help WIP militants fights official repression.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS, DISCUSSES WAGES

LD222244 Warsaw PAP in English 2155 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 22 -- The Government Presidium today acquainted itself with proposals concerning the system of evaluating work and the concept of shaping proper pay relations in the national economy.

The growth rate of wages in material and non-material production this year is higher than planned. The Presidium stated the solving of the problem of controlling pay relations calls for making them correspond to different requirements and degrees of difficulty of work in various branches and activities. These relations must be based on a reliable measurement of work. The Government Presidium recommended to continue the assessment of work and synthetic evaluation of wages, using the experiences of industrial plants.

Tne Presidium also acquainted itself with a report on the results of work in improving the effectiveness of managers' work and on the proposed directions of further work and solutions in this respect. It is necessary to precisely and univocally define the range of directors' powers in managing enterprises according to the assumptions of the reform, the Presidium said. In practice present solutions in this field bring about many problems.

The Government Presidium approved of the motions included in the report and recommended a further continuation of work on raising factory managers' efficiency, particulary in creating conditions for improving factories' management.

The presidium adopted a draft ordinance of the Council of Ministers on raising payments for injuries at work and occupational diseases.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT BUZAU MASS RALLY

AU221708 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1406 GMT on 22 Sep 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the rally in Buzau Municipality occasioned by his working visit to Buzau County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, I would like to begin by extending to you, the participants in this big mass rally, all the inhabitants of Buzau Municipality and Buzau County, warm revolutinary greetings, together with best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and on my own behalf. [cheers and chants]

We are in Buzau on a working visit. I wanted to discuss with the working people, the cooperative workers, intelligentsia, and the inhabitants of these old Romanian lands, the way they have worked in order to implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's firm progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

We have visited various industrial units in Rimnicu Sarat and Buzau and an agricultural cooperative and we saw a number of agricultural fields. We talked to the workers, enterprise managers, engineers, experts, cooperative workers, and agricultural engineers. We learned with great satisfaction that the working people in Buzau county's towns and villages, as well as all our people have most resolutely proceeded to work and take actions in order to come up with ever better results at the end of this year in fulfilling the plan of the first year of the 5-year plan period. [cheers, chants]

In all the enterprises we have visited in Buzau County, that is, in Buzau Municiplity as well, generally there are good results compared to the achievements of 1985. A more than 7 percent increase in production has been registered, something that is a result of the resolute actions now being taken to fulfill plans. Nevertheless, I must openly state at this big mass rally that there are still some lags. It is true that in the field of commodity production the shortfall for the entire county is equivalent to a single day's work, that is, a well organized day's work. Therefore, it is completely possible that in the following period the working people in Buzau County, in all the units, can recover this loss and even attain additional production, and at the end of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period they can present plan fulfillment and additional production. It is fully pssible to achieve it, comrades. [cheers, chants]

In agriculture, despite the number of good results, I must openly say that the yields attained are not up the possibilities existing in Buzau County, the material-technical base, the working people and the cooperative workers' labor force. In some fields the results are even below the results attained in previous years. It is true that a great part of the blame can be put on the climate, on the drought. But we must openly say that the lags are not fully justified by putting the blame entirely on climatic conditions. If most determined actions had been taken in agriculture and all the rules of the agrarian sciences had been applied, we could have and should have obtained much bigger yields in Buzau County, too. At the Central Committee meeting on agricultural issues held a month ago, we discussed all these issues.

I mentioned the good results attained by other counties, such as Olt County which did not have greater precipitation than Buzau, but which nevertheless obtained more than 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare, more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, and more than 20,000 kg of corn cobs per hectare. That is why we decided to award this county with the high distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution", because in the first year of the 5-year plan Olt County achieved the objectives for 1990. [cheers, chants]

I spoke shortly about these things in Smeieni, at the cooperative farm we visited, and I expressed the hope that working people in agriculture, cooperative workers, all the peasantry, and the experts will take most resolute and firm action to overcome this situation, which should be something accidental in the county's agriculture; and as of next year Buzau will present good results and will be a candidate for first place. I said it at the agricultural meeting and I want to repeat it here: any county has the possibility, and I would like Buzau to take part in this competition, and next year it should obtain the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." [cheers, chants]

At the great forum of workers democracy, that is, at the Working People's Congress, we extensively discussed and unanimously endorsed the socioeconomic development programs and plans up to the year 1990, and in some fields up to the year 2000. The great prospects for our homeland's development are well known to you as well as to all our people. Everything we have achieved so far in the years of socialism, everything we have achieved in the past 20 years in the revolutionary transformation of our homeland is a guarantee that the complete fulfillment of everything we proposed for ourselves lies within the power of our people, and we will elevate Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization! We will raise the people's material and cultural standard of living and the well-being of the whole nation, the fundamental objective of our party policy, the goal of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

During the years of socialism, the last 20 years, we have built strong industrial sites in all counties and regions of the country. You have two big industrial sites in your county which are concrete examples of these achievements, of our party's correct policy of developing all the counties and regions of our homeland, and one of the essential conditions for raising the whole people's level of civilization, for creating the best conditions for work and life, and for the plenary assertion, in full equality, of our whole people. These achievements demonstrate the superiority of socialism, the system in which people are fully the masters of their destinies and are freely building their future. [cheers, chants]

I have held a brief meeting with the Buzau County Party Committee. We discussed a number of problems concerning this year's activity and the measures required to eliminate certain shortcomings and expediently fulfill this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan. We have strong party organization and strong working people's collectives and democratic management councils in all fields of activity. The strength of workers, intellectuals, peasantry, and all the working people in the county are the surest guarantee of the fact that, by resolutely acting in full unity, we will be able to rapidly eliminate existing shortcomings and commendably implement this year's plan and the long-term targets for the entire 5-year plan. Buzau County will thus be able to occupy an increasingly better place in both industry and agriculture, a front-ranking place in the struggle for the development of our fatherland and for the implementation of our socioeconomic development programs and the 13th RCP Congress decisions. [cheers, chants]

We should pay greater attention to increasing labor productivity and properly organizing activities and implementing the programs for the improvement and modernization of all sectors. We should give priority to strongly raising economic efficiency in all fields. We must be fully aware of the fact that only by increasing economic efficiency and profitability will we be able to further raise the national income and the overall wealth of our fatherland. On this basis, we will be able to create conditions for the country's general development and increase the people's material and cultural well-being. [cheers, chants]

We must pay particular attention to commendably fulfilling the production earmarked for export and fully attaining the export targets. As I have often said in the past, I would like to repeat now that we must realize that exporting is a prerequisite for the smooth development of our entire activity. The development of international relations, the cooperation with other states, and the exchange of material and intellectual assets are an integral part of our foreign policy of cooperation with socialist countries, developing countries, the developed capitalist states, and all states in the world, regardless of social system. Therefore, all units, the County Party Committee, all party organizations, and the working people's collectives should pay great attention to attaining good quality and competitive export production, which can assert itself internationally as high quality production and can prove the ability of our fatherland's working people to produce items of a high qualitative and technical level that can compete with the best similar products on an international level. These are some of the targets of the current 5-year plan. We should do all we can to increase the qualitative level and attain an intensive development in all fields. We must implement the new scientific-technical and agrarain revolution in all spheres of activity. Moreover, we must improve our entire activity and carry out a new revolution in raising the professional, technical, and cultural level of men, since you, the people, are the ones who decide the fulfillment of plans in Buzau. The attainment of high quality production that can be valued both at home and abroad depends on your work and on the way in which available means which cost us billions and billions of lei. I am convinced that the working people in Buzau and tnroughout the country will do everything possible to further increase the training level in all fields and wil attain a true revolution in the consciousness, work, and attitude of each man in his field of activity.

Socialism and communism is being built by the people. Revolutionary coinsciousness and work, as well as order, discipline, and responsibility toward the nation and our fatherland's future are decisive elements of implementing our development programs, fulfilling the current 5-year plan, and raising our fatherland to the bright peaks of the communist society before the year 2000. [cheers, chants]

We have wonderful programs and plans. The decisive element now is the activity of each working people's collective, each county, and, in the last instance, each working man aimed at implementing all these development programs and plans. I express the conviction that the Buzau working people, party organizations, and management collectives in all sectors will pool their efforts and work to perfect and improve the working style and methods in order to commendably fulfill these great programs for our fatherland's development. We have everything necessary for that; we have a good material and technical base; but above everything else, we have a wonderful workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and wonderful people who have proved in the years of socialism that they are a great force and can score great results, since they are free, masters of their destiny, and conscious forgers of their own future. Let us work so as to ensure that we can expediently fulfill all our goals for the next stage; let us raise our fatherland to a high level of development; let us ensure that the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism becomes a reality in our life, work, and Romanian society. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, while giving priority to implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and of our workers democracy bodies -- including the Third Working People's Congress, the great forum of the revolutionary workers democracy -- we concern ourselves with all states, regardless of social system, and we promote a policy of disarmament and peace. We are firmly convinced that only in conditions of peace can both our people and other nations commendably fulfill their development programs, raised their well-being, and ensure a world without weapons and wars. [cheers, chants]

In view of the particularly serious international situation, we speak out most resolutely for halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. It is well known that huge quantitites of nuclear weapons have been accumulated in the world, including Europe, which can destroy the whole of mankind and jeopardize the existence of life itself on our planet. Therefore, nuclear and general disarmament, including conventional disarmament, and the defense of peace are the key issue of our age. We are firmly determined to do all we can, in cooperation with all nations, to attain this vital goal for the existence of life itself on our planet. [cheers, chants]

We advocate a halt to the development of new nuclear weapons in Europe and the withdrawal of those that exist; we advocate a Europe without nuclear and chemical weapons. We speak out for creating a nuclear- and chemical-free zone in the Balkans, without foreign military bases, as part and parcel of the struggle for a Europe without nuclear weapons. We are firmly determined to do all we can to develop cooperation with all European states in order to attain a new kind of unity among all nations on our continent, in view of the fact that Europe has done a lot for civilization and that, in the current international circumstances, Europe is an important element of the struggle for disarmament and peace. A united Europe can play a decisive role in attaining disarmament and nuclear disarmament, and ensuring peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

In view of our responsibility to our nation and to peace in Europe and throughout the world, at the Working People's Congress we decided in complete unanimity to proceed to reducing, even unilaterally, armaments, troops, and military expenditures by 5 percent this year. At the congress we decided to submit this to the people, so that they can decide in a referendum whether we should implement this measure. I am firmly convinced that all our people will vote for a 5 percent cutback this year on armaments and military expenditures, thus proving their desire for peace and disarmament. [cheers, chants]

In this respect, the Working People's Congress decided in complete unanimity to call on all European peoples, including the U.S. and Canadian peoples, to proceed individually to reducing armaments and military expenditures by 5 percent. From this high rostrum of the Buzau mass rally, I again call on heads of state and governments, politicians, parties, working people, and the nations of Europe, the United States, and Canada to act in a spirit of full responsibility for the interests of each people and of peace throughout the world, and to proceed individually in a unilateral manner to a cutback on expenditures. This would constitute proof of each country's desire and will to proceed to disarmament. We must reach agreements and understanding, of course; but a 5 percent cutback cannot endanger anybody's security. On the contrary, it may lead to greater trust and will open up the road for the necessary agreements and understanding for general disarmament and for the final elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

In view of the very serious world economic situation, we firmly speak out for resolving the problems of underdevelopment within a UN-sponsored international conference on a new world economic order, which can facilitate each nation's development, overcome the world crisis, and promote broad cooperation among all nations, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. We firmly speak out for solving conflicts and contentious issues between states through negotiations alone. We base our international relations with all states on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We speak out for observing each nation's right to freely decide its development path, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

It is true that the international situation is full of problems. However, we are firmly convinced that it is within the power of realist and progressive forces and of nations to change the course of events through united action, to bring about a transition to a new kind of democratic policy aimed at solving problems through negotiations, to promote disarmament and peace, and thus ensure the vital right of nations to existence, freedom, peace, and life. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in conclusion I would like to stress again that we were positively impressed by the activity and work of Buzau County. I have mentioned certain shortcomings and drawbacks. I am convinced that all necessary conclusions will be drawn, that the existing shortcomings will shortly become a thing of the past, and that all working people in all sectors will act so as to prove that the working people of Buzau County and municipality can work responsibly and do their duty to the fatherland and the cause of socialism, and can contribute to raising our fatherland and ensuring the victory of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

I promised the county party committee that I will come again to Buzau. [cheers, chants] I said that I may not come on a general working visit, but rather for a discussion with the county party committee. I am however convinced that you will score such results that we may meet again in this square and I will be able to state that what has happened in the first part of 1986 was an accident, that the inhabitants of Buzau have eliminated their shortcomings, and that in 1987 they have scored good resultrs in all fields. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish you all, all communists, and all working people in Buzau County and municipality ever better results in all fields, the commendable fulfillment of this year's plan so as to lay a sound foundation for the entire 5-year plan, many achievements and successes in all fields, and much health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU MEETS BUZAU COUNTY RCP COMMITTEE

AU230849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2145 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 22/09/1986 — On Monday in the afternoon, the RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with the members of the Bureau of the Buzau County RCP Committee.

During the meeting they analysed the way in which action was taken for the fulfilment of the Thirteenth RCP Congress resolutions, of the planned tasks for the ongoing year and for the whole five-year period, of the country's economic and social development programmes.

The first secretary of the county party committee, other members of the bureau reported on the activity carried on by the county's party bodies and organizations. Referring to what he had seen during the visit and to the reports read during the meeting, the RCP general secretary underscored that the results scored in industry and agriculture this year as well in the whole five-year period should be up to the county's possibilities. In that respect, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that the special programmes to recoup on arrears be finalized as soon as possible. The RCP general secretary also urged the executives of the ministries to take all the measures for the county's industry to fulfil its tasks.

In a reference to agriculture, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything was in place in Buzau County to get larger plant and animal productions, to secure Buzau County a top position nationwide. To that effect a task was set to work out, as soon as possible special programmes for land melioration and farming organization for the reclamation of large expanses of land for agriculture. The RCP general secretary asked for a review of the town planning projects, in order to reclaim for agriculture the lands that exceed the rational area under construction. Next the RCP general secretary referred to the work style and methods of the county committee, its bureau, to the role they have to play in appropriately solving all problems, asking for their radical improvement.

HEAD OF DELEGATION DISCUSSES STOCKHOLM AGREEMENT

LD221500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, September 22 (TANJUG) -- Under the Stockholm accord participant countries in the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building and Disarmament in Europe undertake clearly defined political obligations differing from voluntary on which individual provisions of the Helsinki act in the domain of military activities have been based, head of a Yugoslav delegation at the conference Ambassador Aleksandar Bozovic told TANJUG Today.

Bozovic assessed that the acceptance of a supervision of military activities on other country's territory eliminates the principal argument used so far to justify the absence of good will, or, mildly put, the refraining from an agreement on disarmament.

Bozovic stressed the importance of the fact that in Stockholm measures for restricting military activities have been given the same status as measures for mutual informing on these activities and their observation.

Bozovic said that in Stockholm a ban on subversive activities was adopted for the first time within the framework of countries' obligations to ban all illegal activities directed against other states and citizens. In this way the countries undertake an obligation to take steps and fully protect those who feel themselves to be affected by above activities, Bozovic added.

Yugoslavia urged the inclusion of both these elements in the document and in this it had the support of the group of European neutral and non-aligned countries, as well as others regardless of their bloc commitment, Bozovic said, assessing this as one of good signs for the future cooperation in this field.

TALKS WITH ROMANIAN FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE OPEN

LD221308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Kladovo, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Relations between the SFRY and the SR of Romania are traditionally good and stable, and despite differences in their international positions and in developmental directions in the internal systems of the two countries, are based on consistent respect for the principles of good-neighborliness, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference. This was stressed today at the beginning of the first official talks between the delegations of the foreign policy committees of the Yugoslav Assembly and the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania, which are being led by the chairmen of these bodies, Dr Mijat Sukovic and Ion Stoian. In addition to bilateral interests, the two countries also note their common broad interests in strengthening cooperation in the international sphere so as to strengthen peace and security in the world, the democratization of international relations, and the further development of mutual cooperation.

The traditional seventh meeting of the parliamentary delegations of the two countries began today in Kladovo at the offices of the Djerdap hydroelectric plant, and will continue tomorrow in Turnu Severin. A large number of questions in the field of bilateral cooperation and international relations will be discussed. The delegations exchanged information on internal developments in the two countries, and considered the degree of, problems facing, and prospects for bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania.

A readiness was expressed for further improving friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas, with both sides making additional efforts, the members of our delegation stressed, to overcome a number of questions (more efficient and consistent respect for and performance of currently valid accords and agreements, and the position of members of the Serbian and Croatian minority in the SR of Romania) which would create lasting preconditions for the smooth and stable development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The two delegations today visited the dam and the machine installations of the Djerdap power station. They also attended celebrations marking Kladovo's liberation day anniversary.

SUNDIC REVIEWS SHULTZ-SHEVARNADZE MEETING

LD221549 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] What is going to happen in the wake of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting? Will the two big powers be in a position to subordinate the Zakharov-Daniloff affair to what is vital for their mutual relations, the improvement of the climate between Moscow and Washington? Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

The 2-day Washington meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze ended without an agreement on setting a date for a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. A whole day, as well as Shevardnadze's meeting with President Reagan, was lost in an argument over the Daniloff-Zakharov affair and Washington's decision to expel 25 Soviet officials employed at the United Nations. The argument was intensified by Shevardnadze's hosts, Shultz and Reagan, and thus the debate on the main question was shunted to the sidelines. The United States remained insistent on proving that the arrested journalist, Nicholas Daniloff, is not a spy, unlike the Soviet UN official, Zakharov, who was allegedly caught red-handed. In fact, Reagan and Shultz behaved as many expected, attaching an importance to the Daniloff-Zakharov affair which it does not have, and consciously risking the achievement of an agreement on a summit meeting.

The doors to an agreement are, however, not slammed shut, although it could happen that Reagan and Gorbachev will not hold a meeting before the end of this year, but maybe only at the beginning of next year. True, the second day of talks between Shultz and Shevardnadze was incomparably more useful [sadrzajan]; there was discussion both of the summit meeting and of topics about which the statesmen of the two countries wanted to talk. But this was obviously not sufficient for a final agreement. One has the impression that Shevardnadze was, to a certain extent, right when he stated at a press conference that in the United States there are influential forces at work that oppose a U.S.-Soviet agreement and an improvement of relations between Moscow and Washington.

In any case, it is by no means accidental that the Soviet press did not report the beginning of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting, or Shevardnadze's meeting with President Reagan. By all accounts, Moscow expected that the foreign ministers would not reach agreement on a date for a summit meeting. This could also mean that the Soviet side will not relent over the Daniloff issue if the United States does not accept that the problem be solved through exchanges, as Moscow has proposed right from the outset. What remains unclear after the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting is the question of the outcome of their renewed meeting in New York.

If, on that occasion, no agreement is reached on a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, this would then mean that the present dislocation in Soviet-U.S. relations is much more profound than it appears. In other words, if Washington and Moscow do not take some fresh steps, i.e., if they are unable to raise themselves above the Daniloff-Zakharov spy affair, there will be no summit, at least not until the end of this year.

However, if all the consequences that may arise from this are borne in mind, primarily, the inevitable deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations, hope should nevertheless exist that Reagan and Gorbachev will not allow this to happen. Such a development in the situation of relations of the two most powerful forces in the world would inevitably lead to the deterioration of the international situation as a whole. At the present juncture it is not so vital which of the two superpowers should relent more, not only in the Daniloff-Zakharov affair, but in general. What is vital is their responsibility for the fate of world peace, which they cannot transfer to any third party, because, in fact, their consciences are on trial.

POLISH CRISIS, EFFECT OF AMNESTY ASSESSED

AU212047 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Branislav Canak commentary; from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] For several years since the hot summer and even hotter fall of 1980, Poland was a European case due partly to its own will and partly to the wishes of others. The happenings in Poland, which were conceived even before the events that took place in the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, assumed over a period of time a course which fewer and fewer Poles saw as a possible and desirable way out of the deep crisis.

The PZPR presented itself as the leading social force but at that time it was neither leading nor a force. The ninth party congress of the summer of 1981, instead of offering a solution, produced a diagnosis of the state of affairs as its greatest act, though, to tell the truth, this was formulated much more precisely and stated much more clearly than ever before.

Apart from some indication of the therapy, this diagnosis was not sufficient even for lowering the temperature, never mind total recovery.

The introduction of martial law in the winter of the same year was the culmination of the period in which Poland, by desperately searching for a new identity, moved further and further away from it. This was the reason for the new escalation of outside pressure even on the part of those who had over a number of years been supporting and closely cooperating with some differently colored and thus good military dictatorships.

These pressures continued even after the abolishment of martial law and might decrease only slightly after the general amnesty. This is, however, a question of strategic games and of weighing up [odmeravanje], and does not have to affect the importance of this political act for the internal trends in Poland. However, the amnesty of political culprits is a move of exceptional importance for the strategic question of relations between socialism and democracy.

It seems that only now, after all those years, can one talk about a new stage in the development of Poland. Even those least-intentioned cannot deny the readiness for the start of such a stage.

The representatives of the clergy also speak with noticeable satisfaction about the real beginning of normalization which, in the case of Poland, is not something of small significance.

But, amnesty is only one of the moves, just as the PZPR or the state is only one of the factors of social creation and living. Amnesty is not the measure that can heal scars nor can it accomplish the ambitious political and economic goals of the 10th party congress held last June. The decision for amnesty should be understood as a precondition for achieving these goals and above all as the confirmation of the Polish leadership's view, as Jaruzelski pointed out, "the strength of the authorities is not measured today in terms of the number of conquered opponents, but in terms of the number of gained followers." After all, this applies to all contemporary societies, and thus to Poland too.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA RECEIVED BY BARRE

LD212150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Mogadishu, 21 Sep (TANJUG) — Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, today received the newly appointed Yugoslav Ambassador Dragoljug Kontic, who presented his credentials.

Afterward, President Barre and Ambassador Kontic conducted a prolonged and cordial conversation which focused on relations between Yugoslavia and Somalia. Both sides expressed the desire and need for the more ramified cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of economic relations.

Speaking about the topical international issues, President Barre emphasized the fruitful outcome of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, stressing that it manifested the movement's unity and strength and its irreplaceable role in the efforts to resolve the most important problems facing the present-day world.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW VATICAN PRO-NUNCIO 17 Sep

AU221659 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade — Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received yesterday the credentials of Monsignor Gabriel Montalvo, the newly appointed pro-nuncio of the Vatican to the SFRY, with whom he held a friendly talk.

FURTHER ON HASANI VISIT, MEETINGS IN LJUBLJANAA

LD221503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 22 Sep (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today visited the Litostroj Tito Institution work organization in Ljubljana.

After a tour of the production works, Litostroj representatives familiarized Hasani, Stane Dolanc, and France Popit with the development and operations of Litostroj. There was also a discussion of the need for better, more comprehensive and rapid integration of production equipment in Yugoslavia, especially for joint participation in the world market. [passage omitted]

Meets With Top Officials

LD222057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today in Ljubljana held talks with the highest-ranking representatives of sociopolitical life of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia on the current questions of economic and social life of Slovenia and its position in Yugoslavia. Special attention was devoted to the problems of delays in production and productivity in this most developed Yugoslav republic. It was stressed that because of the structure of the economy in Slovenia and the high degree of equipment depreciation, production and work productivity continue to lag behind. Exchange with foreign countries is on the decline, which is primarily the consequence of unfavorable systemic solutions in this area, the solutions which do not stimulate exports, in particular to the convertible currency market. One of the additional reasons for this is a particularly high rate of inflation.

In the talks, which were also attended by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency; France Popit, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; the members of the Slovene Presidency; and Milan Potrc, Dusan Sinigoj, Joze Smole, Miha Ravnik and Bogo Gorja, an unanimous assessment was made of the need to overcome the difficult economic conditions as soon as possible. As it was said, we must be ready to make fundamental changes in the present economic system, if this turns out to be the condition for getting out of the unenviable economic situation. Associated labor and business banks should be given an opportunity to make decisions in accordance with their business interests and with full accountability.

Reference was also made to preparations for changes in the political system. The role of the republics and provinces in the Yugoslav political system, it was stressed in the talks, should be based on our experience from the post-war development and should suit the conditions in a multinational country.

In the course of a 2-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, also met representatives of the Titovi Zavodi, Litostroj, and Slovin work organizations of Ljubljana, and toured their plants today.

RENOVICA, OTHERS HOLD TALKS WITH TU OFFICIALS

LD221926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Bosko Krunic, member of the Presidium; and Ugljesa Uzelac, executive secretary of the Presidium, today held talks in the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Unions with Marija Todorovic, president of the council, and members of the Presidium assigned to the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Unions on the current ideo-political questions of socioeconomic and political development and the tasks of the LC and the trade union on realizing the stands of the 13th LCY Congress and the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union.

They stress the need for a more resolute, synchronized and united activity of the LC and the Trade Union in solving the most current issues.

TU HEAD STRESSES NEED TO RAISE INCOME LEVELS

LD202057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Ohrid, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Marija Todorovic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, had talks in Ohrid today with participants in the second meeting of journalists of Yugoslav trade union newspapers on current economic policy and the tasks of trade unions. [passage omitted]

Replying to journalists' questions, Marija Todorovic stressed that the trade unions would persist in their efforts to secure for the worker the appropriate level of personal incomes, i.e., ensure that the individual makes a living from his labor, while benefiting from appropriate forms of solidarity. In this we will not accept any line of reasoning from an organization of associated labor and a municipality to the highest [organ] that justifies the lack of financial funds for solidarity. If the municipality does not have them, the republic will; and if it does not have them either, the specified amount of the contribution must be set aside by the federation. The situation is such, Todorovic stressed, as to render vacillation impermissible. On 1 April, 50 percent of those employed in the country were receiving below average personal incomes, while a section of them are not even receiving the guaranteed personal income, which is an indicaion that we are not fulfilling the decrees of the Law on Associated Labor, or even of the constitution itself. This, however, should not be a matter for the trade unions alone, but must be routed via the appropriate state organs.

In connection with the frequent work stoppages in our country,Marija Todorovic, the president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Council, expressed the view that in fact there are not as many stoppages as one is led to believe by reading the press. She produced the statistic that last year there were 341 and this year 383 stoppages. I believe, she said, that the number of stoppages in itself is not large, nor is it vitally important. The most important thing is to remove the causes of stoppages more rapidly and devote greater attention as a trade union to those "stoppages" in which people fail to turn up for work, work at half cock, are very idle, and take sick leave without justification. We must censure this situation and motivate workers to work better and live from their labor alone.

SIX WORKERS FIRES AS STRIKE 'RINGLEADERS'

AU220753 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Z. Tarle report]

[Excerpts] Six dock workers from Kopar — Jovica Radosavljevic, Milenko Pavlovic, Mijo Sokic, Sead Felic, Blaz Damjanovic, and Branimir Pavlovic -- lost their jobs after being named the main ringleaders of a strike that took place in Kopar harbor last year. So far they are the only ones in the Yugoslav self-management practice who have lost their jobs for striking. This has set a precedent because no striker has found himself out on the streets before. The help sought by the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation has not helped either. Courts have said their last word so the workers from Kopar either have to find new jobs or wait for justice in the rerun of the whole trial. [passage omitted]

The impression of BORBA journalists -- we are judging this on the basis of the hearing held in the Kopar Associated Labor Court at the beginning of this year -- is that the six workers "did" the same as a great majority of the harbor and transport workers of the Generalni Teret and the Rasuti Teret basic organizations of associated labor. [passage omitted]

TEACHERS SUSPEND WORK STOPPAGE 'TEMPORARILY'

LD202237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Bijelo Polje, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Following yesterday's work stoppage, teachers at the first school of the Miloje Dobrasinovic educational center this morning decided to continue working, but only temporarily. Responsible organs of the republic and the municipality have until 25 September to appear before the collective and offer solutions, but if they continue to be deaf to the complaints, the stoppage will reoccur.

At today's basic LC organization meeting, in a discussion lasting several hours, the focus was on the difficult material position of education, low personal incomes, and other questions in connection with the stoppage. Educational workers, it is claimed, have been left behind other parts of society in terms of personal incomes. Instead of their incomes being increased, on a regular basis, it is most frequently done when the situation has become red-hot.

KOSOVO WRITERS REJECT BUKLATOVIC CANDIDACY

AU221436 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpts] As our correspondent Milisav Milic reports, the Kosovo Writers Society has held a meeting in Pristina. It assessed the work in the period between the last two meetings, adopted regulations regarding the criteria for accepting new members into the society, and decided not to support Miodrag Bulatovic, candidate for president of the Yugoslav Writers Federation.

[Begin Milic recording] The Kosovo Writers Society Assembly did not support the candidature of Miodrag Bulatovic for president of the Yugoslav Writers Federation. Out of 19 delegates present here, 15 voted against Bulatovic's candidature. [passage omitted] [end recording]

NATIONALIST PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO CONTINUE

Presidium Looks at Causes

LD192101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Enemies from the ranks of irredentists used to occupy many positions in the institutions of the system in Kosovo. For years they were on the ideological offensive pursuing their well-devised strategy of creating "an ethnically pure Kosovo" in order to realize the historical anachronism and reactionary dream of a greater Albania. Negative tendencies in the functioning of the Yugoslav federation as well as the lack of unity in both the LCY and the Serbian LC were grist for their mill.

This was said by Milenko Markovic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee, in an introductory report at today's session of the Presidium which considered the programs of the struggle in the ideopolitical sphere to expose the indoctrination by greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

When discussing these programs, Markovic said, we must take into account the ideopolitical context and, in particular, the fact that, in an economic and wider social crisis, counterrevolutionary and anti-self-management forces tend to intensify their activity, and by encouraging nationalism, attempt to compromise our socialist system of self-management, the policy of national equality, and our federal system.

We also must not ignore the fact that the situation in Kosovo is having a great impact on the political mood in the SR of Serbia and that any slowdown of and opportunism in the action to resolve the problems of Kosovo, including those of an ideological nature, in the conditions of a difficult economic situation and drop in the standard of living, could provoke dissatisfaction on a larger scale. We must face the unpleasant fact that the confidence of the working people and citizens in the leadership's ability to tackle the problems of Kosovo more efficiently has been seriously undermined.

It is of crucial importance that the LC's ideopolitical activity is aimed in two directions: at the struggle to eliminate social causes of the resurgence of nationalism and at the struggle to destroy the ideological centers of nationalist indoctrination in the spheres of science, culture, and information. For nationalism and separatism do not manifest themselves as the dubbing of slogans, underground activity, and flagrant pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins alone, but also as a sinister action to win and abuse the mind of, in particular, young people of Albanian nationality. [passage omitted]

In his introductory report Markovic specified that the successful outcome of the struggle against greater-Albanian nationalism and separatism also depends on whether the struggle against the Serbian and any other form of nationalism, not only in Kosovo but in the entire republic, is being conducted in a concrete and consistent manner. Serbian nationalism has in recent times been using the problems of Kosovo to reiterate its claim that the basic principles of the LC's nationality policy are wrong. Its proponents strive to convince the public that the tendency toward disintegration and the insularity within the republican and provincial borders stem from the fundamental principles of the policy on nationalities of the Yugoslav Communist Party (LCY) which, they claim, is basically directed against the Serbian people's vital interests. One of the basic claims made by the champions of Serbian nationalism is that the Yugoslav Communist Party's policy on nationalities was implemented as "the Informburo-inspired policy aimed at destroying Yugoslavia" and that in postwar Yugoslavia the Serbian nation is the only one that failed to resolve its nationality issue, Markovic said.

Continuing his report, Markovic stressed that the existing intranational mistrust could not be surmounted by coexistence in the province alone, but that efforts must also be invested to develop culture there. This means that in nationally-mixed environments, nationally pure cultural, artistic and sports societies would not serve that purpose. He noted in this context that under the conditions in Kosovo, the goals of the policy of brotherhood and unity will not be realized unless the young people of all the nations and nationalities speak both languages. The sound knowledge of Serbo-Croatian by the Albanian population and the sound knowledge of Albanian by the Serbs, Montenegrins, and Muslims is an essential prerequisite for the realization of socialist, self-managing togetherness in Kosovo, Markovic said, concluding his speech.

The key ideological question is the establishment of complete constitutionality and legality in the work of the state organs in Kosovo and the removal from their ranks of all those individuals who act from nationalistic positions, behave in an opportunistic manner or openly oppose the policies of the LC, said Momcilo Baljak, the first participant in the discussion. He noted, however, that "we still have insufficient information" on whether these processes have begun.

Speaking about the actions of the LC, Baljak said that it contented itself too much with describing the situation, while the weaknesses observed are resolved only slowly by establishing concrete responsibility and through cadre, organizational and other changes. [passage omitted]

Azem Vlasi advocated, among other things, that the fact should be affirmed in public that recently, particularly since the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium set out their conclusions, important steps have been taken to increase the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Similar affirmation is also deserved by the specific initiatives of Belgrade, Kraljevo and some other towns in cooperating with Kosovo, because they contribute, as he said, to the mobilization of the Kosovo grassroots for even more determined action.

Vlasi spoke at considerable length on the role of the public information media and, in particular, of negative phenomena within them. He believes that in the papers and in journalism there is too much divisiveness that encourages doubts and suspicion.

This does not mean, Vlasi says, that we should not expose excesses; everything, both major and trivial, that has a negative affect on intranational relations. However, it is not possible to create a picture of Kosovo on the basis of this alone, to stress this as the dominant characteristic of the situation in the province. Vlasi also did not agree with the suggestion that in connection with the situation in Kosovo and the activity of the enermy, the term "irredentism" should not be used. We should not forget that Albanian nationalism does not simply have separatist pretensions in the sense of "separation" from the Yugoslav whole or from the Republic of Serbia as its aim, said Azem Vlasi. Its ultimate goal is secession and annexation to another country, Albania. It is simply a tactical aim of the enemy to another country, Albania. It is simply a tactical aim of the enemy to propagate the fact that he allegedly advocates a Kosovo Republic within the borders of Yugoslavia. They are counting on some people, for whom things are not altogether clear, having at least some understanding, the reaction that "things are not so bad then." [passage omitted]

Following an exhaustive debate, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium approved a "Program of Ideo Political Activity of the Serbian LC for Exposing the Indoctrination of Greater Albanian Nationalism and Irredentism." It was stated that in content it coincided with the similar document of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, which is shortly to be discussed by the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

On this last point Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, based his conviction, which he stated in concluding the debate, that after the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium it will be possible to establish a complete and uniform plan of action. [passage omitted]

At the end of today's session, at the suggestion of the cadre commission, Momir Brkic was appointed new chief and executive editor of the republican edition of the paper KOMUNIST.

Municipality Discusses Situation

LD192051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tetovo, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- The activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is a direct attack on the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of Yugoslavia, and it is contrary to our orientations of shared life, brotherhood, unity, and equality. In uncovering such an activity, however, which has in recent weeks again brought about the cooling of intranational relations in the Tetovo Municipality, it is no longer enough to make diagnoses, but it is necessary to initiate general political mobilization and ideological differentiation.

This is the main emphasis of the speech by Lazar Lazaroski, president of the Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, who is taking part in today's work of the Tetovo Municipality political aktiv. There are still conditions for the activity of irredentism, which revolts both Macedonians and progressive Albanians. The organized hostile action should be opposed energetically by developing mutual confidence. Every attempt to divide on the national basis, however, is harmful. Lazaroski stressed that there no longer could be any justification for indoctrination, particularly of the young generation in educational organizations, where the political situation is not satisfactory. In this context he stressed that Albania is continuing its propagandistic and subversive activity, stimulating the organization of irredentist and nationalistic indoctrination of our citizens, as well as its open and crude interference in our internal affairs. Such activity is resolutely opposed by all the communists, working people, and citizens of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

Vaso Spaseski, president of the Tetovo LC Municipal Committee, in his assessment of the current situation in the municipality, stressed that the recent events in Tetovo disturbed the normal course of social life. He invited communists who are Albanians to set a good example in action against irredentism. There are still people in educational institutions who have been convicted, or whose parents or relatives have been involved in various organizations, ballist gangs [Albanian nationalistic anticommunist movement]. Such people should not bring up the young generation. Education should rid itself of this burden. The action of communists and other organized forces will be successful only if at the same time legal regulations are applied and efficiency, energy, and speed in the activity of administration organs are increased, as well as inspection services and judicial organs, Spaseski stressed.

Veterans are firmly opposed to divisions on a national basis, but at the same time they advocate a consistent policy of differentiation toward phenomena of Albanian nationalism, in particular in the ranks of the teaching cadres. This was stated on behalf of the veterans' organization of the Tetovo Municipality by Dusko Atanasovski at today's session of the political aktiv of this multinational commune.

Atanasovski warned in the debate on the current political-security situation -- which has again become more tense this summer because of a series of hostile acts -- that concern is being devoted almost entirely to intranational relations while aspects of class stratification unjustifiably remain in the background. It is high time that the Tetovo LC Municipal Committee concerns itself also with the monopolies in the conduct of the cadre policy, the connections between cadres of Albanian nationality in the top forums, and municipal cadres, who, as a result of nepotism, are constantly rotating in the most responsible positions.

The president of the municipal veterans organization spoke as well about "flirting" with religion, noting that religious instruction is being attended by the sons and daughters of members of the LC, while as many mosques are being built as were erected at the time of the Turks.

Two Jailed for Singing

AU221718 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 17 Sep 86 p 13

["S.Q." report: "Sentences for International Hatred"]

[Text] Lipljan, 16 Sep -- Zlatica Petkovic, the judge at the Communal Court for Misdemeanors at Lipljan, pronounced a sentence of 40 days imprisonment on Zlatimir Rasic, worker in the motor pool in the Secretariat for Internal Affairs at Pristina, and of 20 days upon Bozidar Trajkovic, doctor at the Lipljan health center, while his brother Zoran Trajkovic, also a doctor at the same health center, was acquitted because of lack of evidence.

According to the accusation, on 9 September this year, at the "Ulpiana" cafe at the crossroads at Dobratin, near Lipljan, the cafe singer began to sing an Albanian song at the request of the customers. Zlatimir responded to this by saying that you cannot sing Albanian songs here, and that anybody who wanted to hear songs like that should go to Albania. Then, when the organs of the communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs intervened in the matter, Bozidar tried to prevent them from performing their duty and insulted them, calling them fascists.

One Jailed for Listening

AU221725 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 17 Sep 86 p 13

["S.Q." report: "Thirty Days Jail for Listening to Nationalist Song"]

[Text] Lipljan, 16 Sep -- On 10 September this year, Agim Pllana from Leskovic in the Commune of Pristina, a worker at the Kosovo "Eletroekonomika" at Obilic, parked his truck by his workplace and left the vehicle unattended for a while. He had left his cassette player in the cab playing "A Drum Beats in Dardania," a song which, as stated in the accusation, incites intranational hatred. The local police patrol intervened at once on hearing the song and detained the owner of the cassette player. On the same day the judge of the Communal Court for Misdemeanors, Sinan Jasari, pronounced a sentence of 30 days imprisonment upon him, and he was dispatched by a swift procedure to begin his sentence.

Professor Harassed

LD192334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Recently provocations, harassment, and even physical attacks on Serbian and Montenegrin teachers, and on some professors of Albanian nationality at Pristina University have become increasingly frequent. The latest incident, which occurred 3 days ago when two unidentified youths threatened Professor Jadivoje Popovic, dean of the Faculty of Science, has filled the "cup of fear and anger" to the brim, and this apparently minor provocation has acquired broader dimensions and introduced a state of nervousness in Pristina.

On Tuesday afternoon, after previous telephone harassment, two youths of Albanian nationality arrived at the apartment of Professor Popovic, a respected scientific and sociopolitical worker, and demanded to talk to him. They first insisted that he come out of the apartment for a "confidential" talk, and then, when he did this, that he descend further down the staircase. They behaved in an abrupt and threatening manner. The professer barely managed to return to his apartment and call the police. Meanwhile, the youths fled.

This latest provocation occasioned yesterday's gathering in the university vice chancellor's office of some 20 teachers of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality who expressed their protest and called for protection. In the talks with the leaders of the university, several other examples of harassment, disturbance, and attacks on university staff of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality were raised. They also protested against their Albanian colleagues who are most consistent in the struggle for the stabilization of the situation at this institution and elsewhere.

This was the immediate reason for convening at once a session of the university's Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. According to a statement from Zoran Gligorijevic, the secretary of the university LC conference, these provocations were characterized at the meeting as acts with a hostile background which are aimed at creating disquiet and anxiety among the Serbian and Montenegrin population and all progressive people in Pristina and the province.

The competent organs in Pristina and the province have been informed of these incidents, and the incidents will also be discussed at sessions of the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection of all Kosovo University's faculties and high schools.

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION -- Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the first 8 months of this year Yugoslav power plants net production was 47.1 billion kwh of electricity or 1 percent over the plan. Production was up by 5.4 percent in comparison with the same period last year. The largest amount of electricity was produced by hydroelectric power stations which generated 20.6 billion kwh, thus exceeding the production program by 27 percent. In the same period coal-fired thermoelectric power stations produced 22.5 billion khw, a shortfall of 9.9 percent on what was planned. Their output was down by 4.9 percent over the plan in this period and 26.9 percent up on the same period last year. Yugoslavia imported 1.2 billion kwh of electricity in the January-August period and exported 2.1 billion kwh. Increased production by hydroelectric power plants is mainly due to abundant precipitation in the first 7 months of the year. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 20 Sep 86 LD]

EXPORT, IMPORT LEVELS -- Belgrade, Sept 22 (TANJUG) -- Between the beginning of the year and the middle of September, Yugoslav enterprises increased their deliveries to markets of developed countries by 2.1 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. According to data of the Federal Statistical Office, the inclusive Yugoslav exports between January and the middle of September reached the value of six billion and 612 million dollars, which is 4.3 per cent less compared with the corresponding period of last year. Exports by Yugoslav enterprises to convertible markets in general registered a fall of 1.7 per cent. Between January and the middle of September, Yugoslav imports reached seven billion and 993 million dollars, representing a fall of 1.1 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1457 GMT 22 Sep 86 LD]